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ments, equipments, and the machinery necessary for their manufacture, \$2,000,000.

For purchase, manufacture, and test of ammunition for seacoast cannon, and for modernizing projectiles on hand, including the necessary experiments in connection therewith, and the machinery necessary for its manufacture, \$1,000,000.

For purchase, manufacture, and test of ammunition, sub-caliber guns, and other accessories for seacoast artillery practice, including the machinery necessary for their manufacture, \$200,000.

For alteration and maintenance of seacoast artillery, including the purchase and manufacture of machinery, tools, materials necessary for the work, and expenses of civilian mechanics and extra-duty pay of enlisted men engaged thereon, \$1,000,000.

For alteration and maintenance of the mobile artillery, including the purchase and manufacture of machinery, tools, and materials necessary for the work and the expenses of the mechanics engaged thereon, \$2,000,000.

For purchase, manufacture, and test of ammunition, sub-caliber guns, and other accessories for mountain, field, and siege artillery practice, including the machinery necessary for their manufacture, \$205,800.

Fortifications Act, May 21, 1920.....\$9,505,800.00

(\$9,505,800.00 is the total apppropriation for armament of fortifications by the above act.)

Armament of Fortifications, Panama Canal, 1921

For the purchase, manufacture, and test of ammunition for seacoast and land defense cannon, including the necessary experiments in connection therewith, and the machinery necessary for its manufacture, \$1,000,000.

For the alteration and maintenance and installation of the seacoast artillery, including the purchase and manufacture of machinery, tools, and materials necessary for the work, and expenses of civilian mechanics, and extra-duty pay of enlisted men engaged thereon, \$104,546.

Fortifications Act, May 21, 1920.....\$1,104,546.00

Increase of the Navy—Armor and Armament

Increase of the Navy, armor and armament: Toward the armor and armament for vessels heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, \$45,000,000.

Naval Act, June 4, 1920.....\$45,000,000.00

DETAILED ARMAMENT EXPENDITURES BY APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1919

(Source: Annual Report of the Secretary of War for 1919, p. 225.)

Armament of Fortifications, Panama Canal:

“DFG”	\$48,897.17
“H”	711,547.07
“M”	27,086.01
Act June 15, 1917, “M”.....	19,200.00

Fortifications in Insular Possessions:

“DFG”	\$17,795.86
Act June 15, 1917, “DFG”.....	2,707.32
“H”	1,776,123.61
1919-1920, “H”	1,000,000.00
Act June 15, 1917, “M”.....	36,010.73
“M”	28,241.24

Armament of Fortifications:

“B”	\$305,676,252.06
“C”	2,147,808,221.45
“DFG”	877,119.47
Act June 15, 1917, “DFG”.....	783,714.51
“H”	8,131,384.46
Act June 15, 1917, “H”.....	180,298.99
“I”	3,565.86
“K”	909,852.01
“L”	41,771,835.62
“M”	187,108.66
Act June 15, 1917, “M”.....	131,875.49
Act June 15, 1917, “N”.....	140,139.96

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE

Directions for a True League of Nations

(Sketch of a Declaration of Principles as a Basis for a Program of Action)

By COUNT HARRY KESZLER

Translated from *Die Friedens-Warte*, August, 1920

PRINCIPLES

A CONSTRUCTIVE permanent policy is no longer possible without the League of Nations; without this comprehensive world organization the institutions of the world, shaken to their very foundations, cannot recover.

Therefore we demand:

1. To exert all strength so that all States, including America, Russia, and Germany, will be received into the Versailles League of Nations.

2. That the latter be developed into a democratic league of the nations, which is to be supported and governed, in the first place, by the active workers themselves. The Versailles League of Nations does not live up to the demands of real democracy, because it grants all power exclusively to the State governments.

3. That the League, supported by the peoples, is to regulate world production:

a. By rapid international conglomeration of all individual enterprises into self-administrative bodies;

b. By admitting all those who are occupied in a given branch of production into its administration;

c. By regulating production according to demand.

4. That this economic and intellectual world organization be autonomous and not dependent upon the politics of the States.

The international commissions, which, according to the Versailles Treaty, have to distribute the raw materials and means of transportation and have to regulate the financial conditions, are the given levers through which the strength of the nations can change the present alliance of States into a true league of nations, and therefore we appeal to the intellectual and manual workers of all countries to fight for this irrefutable necessity by energetic collaboration and by the pressure of public opinion.

REASONS

I

The Versailles League of Nations is unsatisfactory. It does not satisfy the essential postulates of a world organization—

1. Because it grants no direct influence to the peoples and their working classes (laborers);

2. Because it gives all power exclusively to the national governments;

3. Because it, furthermore, divides the governments into two classes: into those of the principal nations, represented in the "Council" of the League of Nations, and those of the minor nations, not represented in the "Council"; and because it disfranchises in vital questions the governments belonging to the second class, and with them their people.

Especially it compels to prepare for war according to the plans of principal nations (Art. VIII); to protect the boundaries of foreign States upon order of the principal powers (Art. X); to break off economic relations upon order of the principal powers (Art. XVI); to make war without previously having been consulted, upon order of the principal powers (Art. XII, Par. 4, and Art. XVI, Par. 2). Thus it creates an unlimited dictatorship, which would be at the disposal of the dictators not only in war, but also in the fight against the active workers, who have been deprived of co-administration.

4. Because it considers the task of a world organization only negatively, as that of a world police, and thus renounces a deeper and more secure foundation of world peace.

II

In opposition to this it must be emphasized that peace can only be rendered secure by an organization which regulates world production and fits it to world demand generally and individually.

This organization must be formed and governed by the active workers themselves, because it has to guard their human rights, especially the right of every active worker to a prompt share of net returns of his work, and to an intellectual, cultural, and religious freedom; and, fundamentally, the collective power of the human race may be trusted only to a democratic organization, built up from the bottom, directly and indiscriminately supported by all interested.

III

The beginning of such an organization is already in the making. It can be found—

1. In the professional and intellectual organizations founded by the manual and intellectual workers and in the increasing recognition of their common interests;

2. In the linking together of work processes (unions, trusts, syndicates); which grow more and more numerous and secure and which originate from the fundamental conditions of modern production, and especially from the continued increase and specialization of its means of production;

3. In the international commissions, born in the distress of the World War, which are to distribute the

raw materials and the means of transportation and to regulate the financial conditions.

In connection with the basic principle, recognized by the Versailles Treaty, that labor must not be considered merely as merchandise or as an article of commerce, and together with the demand of the active workers for a share of the administration over the means of production—a demand which can no longer be refuted and which carries its point everywhere—the beginnings mentioned above show the way how a central organization of world production and world demand, effected by the active workers themselves, can be obtained.

IV

This economic central organization, as soon as established, would offer a natural and firm basis for the League of Nations. The security of peace, therefore, demands that its realization should be actively supported, that its unimpeded effectiveness should be secured by international law, that its activity and economic power should be considered the basis for world-organization.

THE CONSEQUENCES

1. To hasten the coalition of all separate enterprises in the great production branches into self-administrative bodies, and this within the various economic territories as well as internationally. A valuable help to this end is furnished by the industrial organizations, which are becoming more and more indispensable, and by the international commissions for raw material, transportation, and finances, which were originated in the distress of the war.

2. To promote a democratic production by granting a share in the administration of the means of production to all workers in a given branch of production.

3. To compel the regulation of production and demand under co-operation of the consumers and the general public.

4. To destroy imperialism at its root by disrupting its cause, the connection between politics and economics.

V

The revision of the Versailles League of Nations seems to be at present the easiest and shortest road leading to a true league of nations in the above sense.

The most important and most immediate steps in this respect would be:

1. The admission into the League of Nations of those nations that are still outside, especially Germany, Russia, and America, so that the League may comprise the whole territory of world production and all the workers in it.

2. The abolition of legal inequality between the States admitted to the League of Nations, an inequality created by the Versailles League; furthermore, its inequality with respect to disarmament, by effecting the equal, complete disarmament of all States.

3. The development of the economic commissions of the League of Nations into centers of world econ-

omy, centers to which self-administrative branches of production may be attached.

4. The creation of a central organization, connecting these commissions and branches of production, this central organization to be trusted with all world economic decisions and powers.

VI

But since the League of Nations shall not only safeguard material production, but also the dignity and the liberty of man, therefore it cannot be limited to a mere economic centralization. The great intellectual organizations and communities must be admitted and must have the right of voting on all questions pertaining to liberty, creative power, and happiness of man.

VII

Within the boundaries of such a world organization—guarding the interests of world production, freed from the menace by military-prepared States, and strengthened, if necessary, by special powers granted by international law—the separate interests of the individual States, nations, and economic territories must be taken into consideration up to that point where they clash with the superior common interests of humanity and man. However, it must be emphasized that the international security of economic and intellectual freedom is the presupposition of the national, and that, therefore, collaboration in this international work is necessary, if the work in national development and freedom is to succeed.

VIII

Such a league of nations cannot be the work of individuals, but can be realized only by the energetic collaboration of millions in all nations, and by the pressure of public opinion. The enlightenment of the broad masses, especially of the laborers, about its necessity and their organized participation in the active work, therefore, is an irrefutable necessity.

IT IS REPORTED

That Czecho-Slovakia has concluded a commercial agreement with Bulgaria.

That Brussels now possesses a reading-room for children—a gift from America.

That war-tax receipts show America's expenditure on amusements to be about \$400,000,000 a month.

That the war orphans of France comprise 2.50 per cent of her total population, according to latest government figures.

That a bill to enable women to sit in Parliament has been given a second reading in the West Australian Legislative Assembly.

That the number of German students at the Prague University exceeds all previous records.

That a New Zealand newspaper has been fined for publishing an article on Bolshevism.

That Japan has decided that after 1922 the period of compulsory education will be extended from six to eight years.

That a gift of 5,000,000 tins of condensed milk from an anonymous donor has been received by the British Vienna Emergency Relief Fund.

That a large hospital for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis is to be established in Jamaica by the British Red Cross Society.

That prices in Vienna are sixty times as high as before the war; that they are still on the increase, but that wages and salaries are lagging far behind.

That infant mortality in America has declined to the encouraging figure of 87 deaths per 1,000 babies, a saving of nearly 12,000 babies over the 1918 rate.

That the manufacture and sale of cigarettes in the United States has increased 67 per cent in the last seventeen months, according to Federal tax receipts.

That about 600,000 acres in the Southern States are devoted to the cultivation of peanuts, and that about 300,000 workers are employed in handling the crop.

That airplane mail service between the United States and Cuba will be started this fall, according to an announcement by the United States Postmaster General.

That an important company, with English capital, has been formed in Ecuador for the purpose of manufacturing paper from recently discovered vegetable substances.

That South Africa ordinarily imports annually about \$12,000,000 worth of hardware, and that more than \$2,000,000 worth of this business comes to the United States.

That the sale of motor cars in Java has greatly increased since 1918, and that the United States, which furnishes the greatest number of these, cannot keep pace with the demand.

That for every 1,000 men in France between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years there are 1,230 women; in England, 1,175; in Italy, 1,228; in Germany, 1,810, and in Austria Hungary, 1,230.

That this year's corn crop in the United States will, it is thought, be 3,199,126,000 bushels, the largest in the history of the country by 75,000,000 bushels; more than 75 per cent of the total world output.